



Australian Government

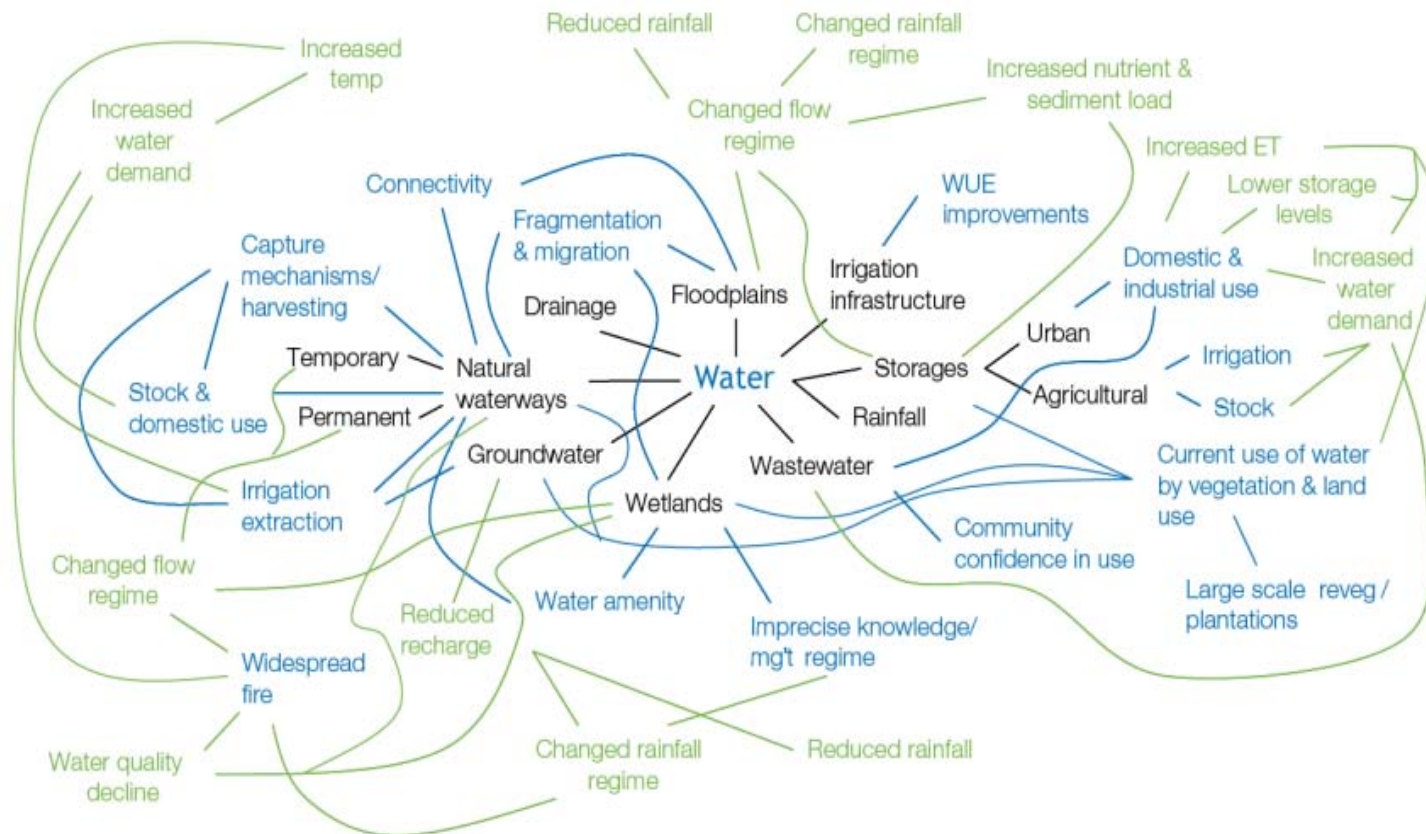


Water trade in the Murray-Darling Basin

Presenter: Christopher Biesaga

20 April 2009

Water is a Complex Business



- Water markets:
 - are one feature of water management
 - serves a purpose of redistributing water amongst uses



Australian Government



Australian Water Era

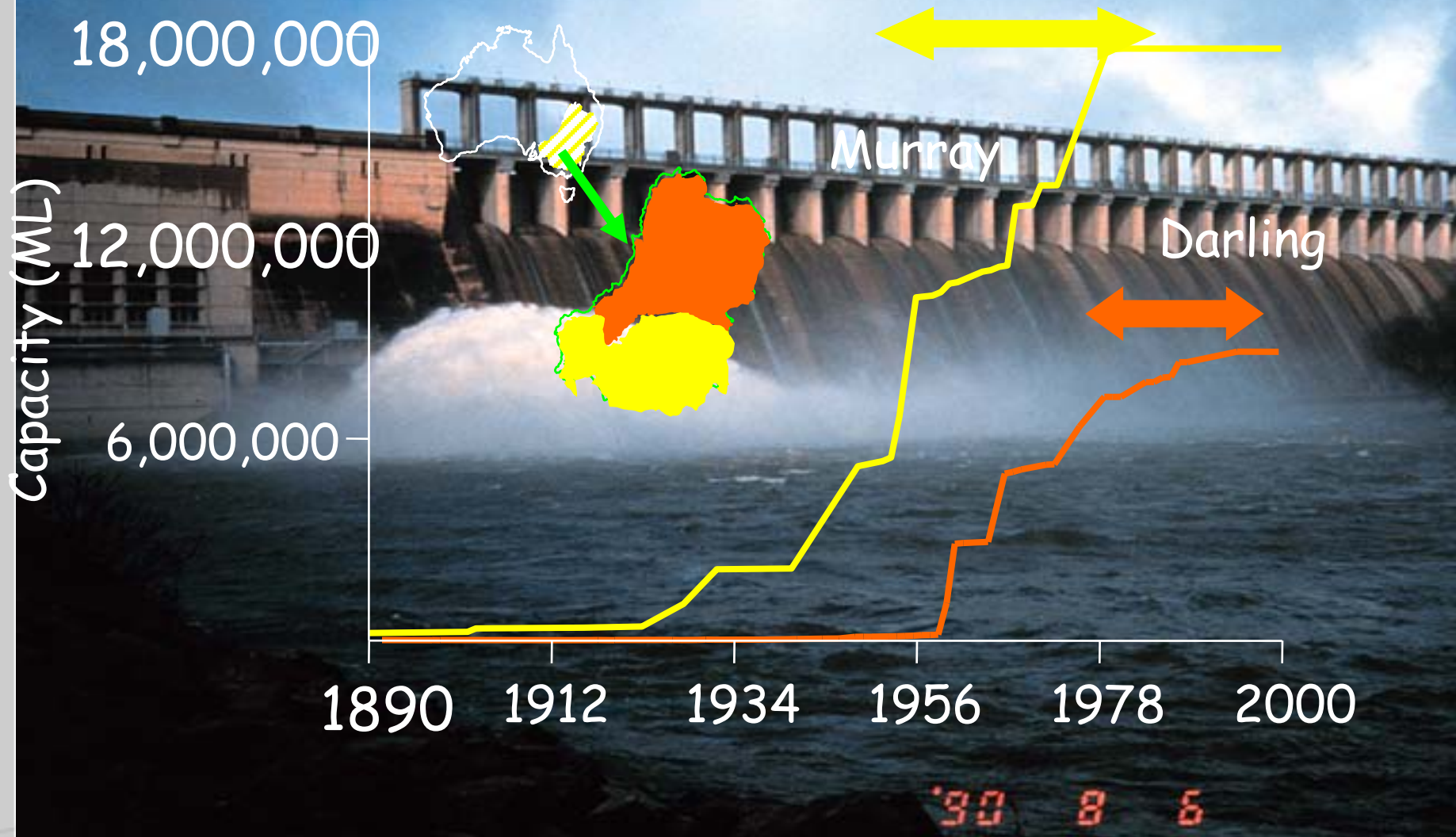


Water management in Australia driven by a lack of resources

- 1890's – 1980's Development era – 'drought, royal commission, new dam'
- 1994 COAG reforms – environmental flows, separate water and land 'titles'; corporatisation and cost recovery
- 1995 – MDB 'Cap' on development
- National Water Initiative 2004 – reaffirms markets' role in reallocating water (*reduce barriers*)
- 2007 *Water Act* (Cth) – Basin Plan, which prescribes trading rules as a mandatory component

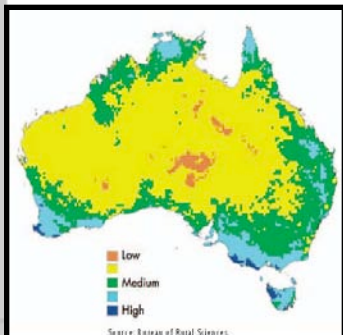
Government Funded Dams

Major periods of water diversions

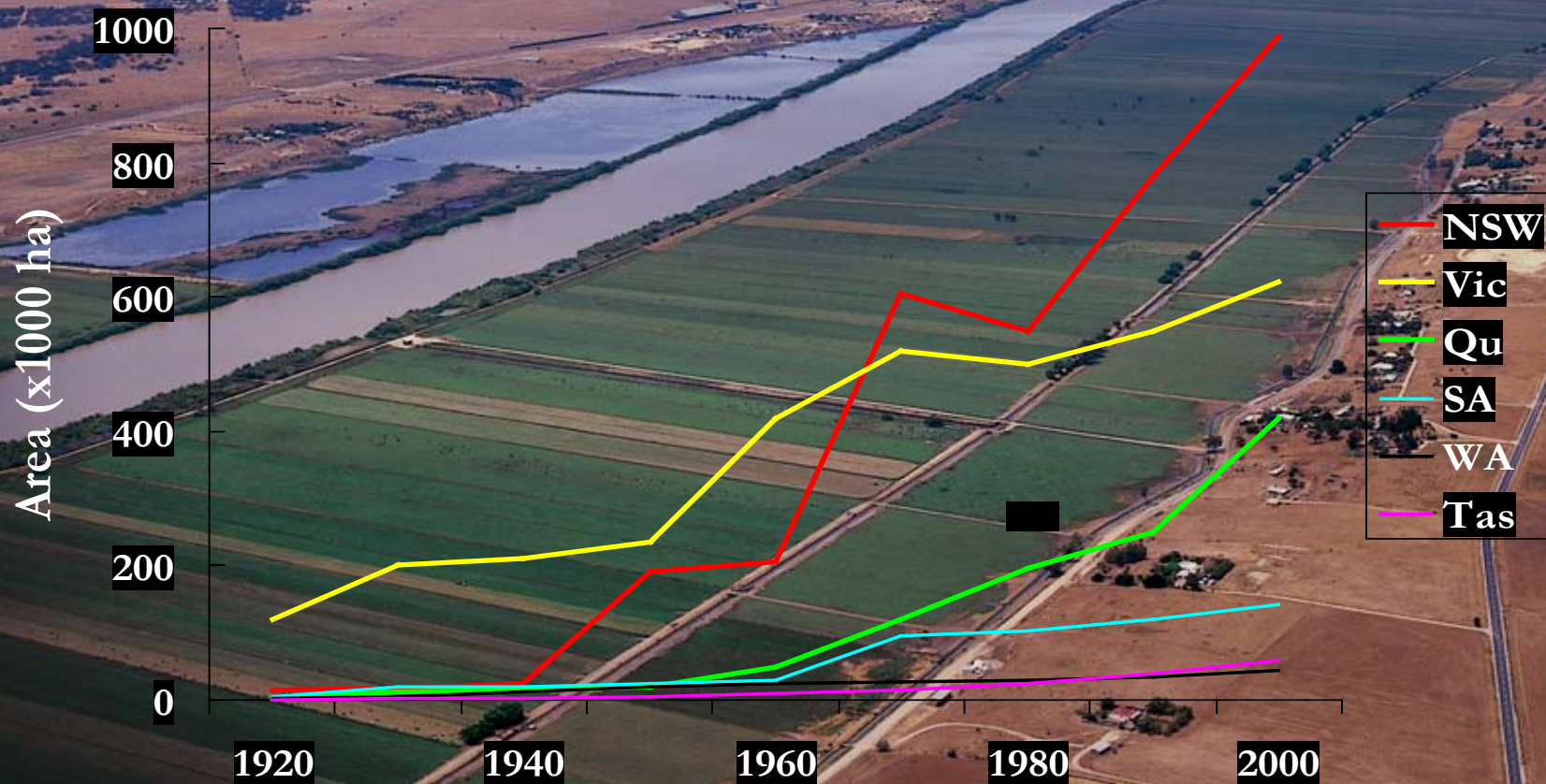


Water Rights and History

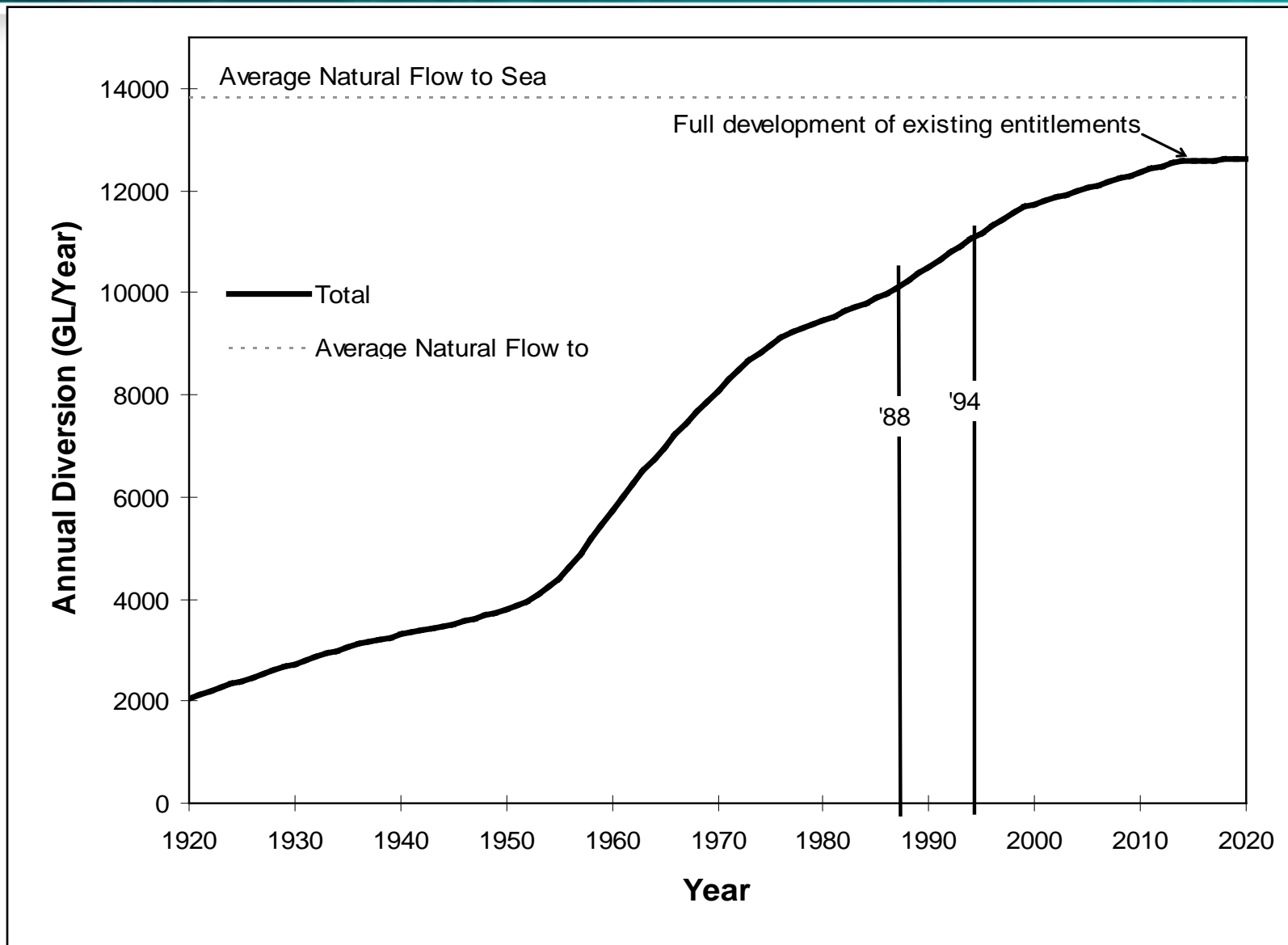
- each State Government has slightly different water products
- varying reliability of water products between states
- water reliability suits specific crop types
- all state entitlements have the following attributes:
 - tenure (ownership)
 - volumetre definition (measure)
 - reliability (security of product)
 - transferability (able to sell)



Irrigation in Australia



Cap and Trade Concept



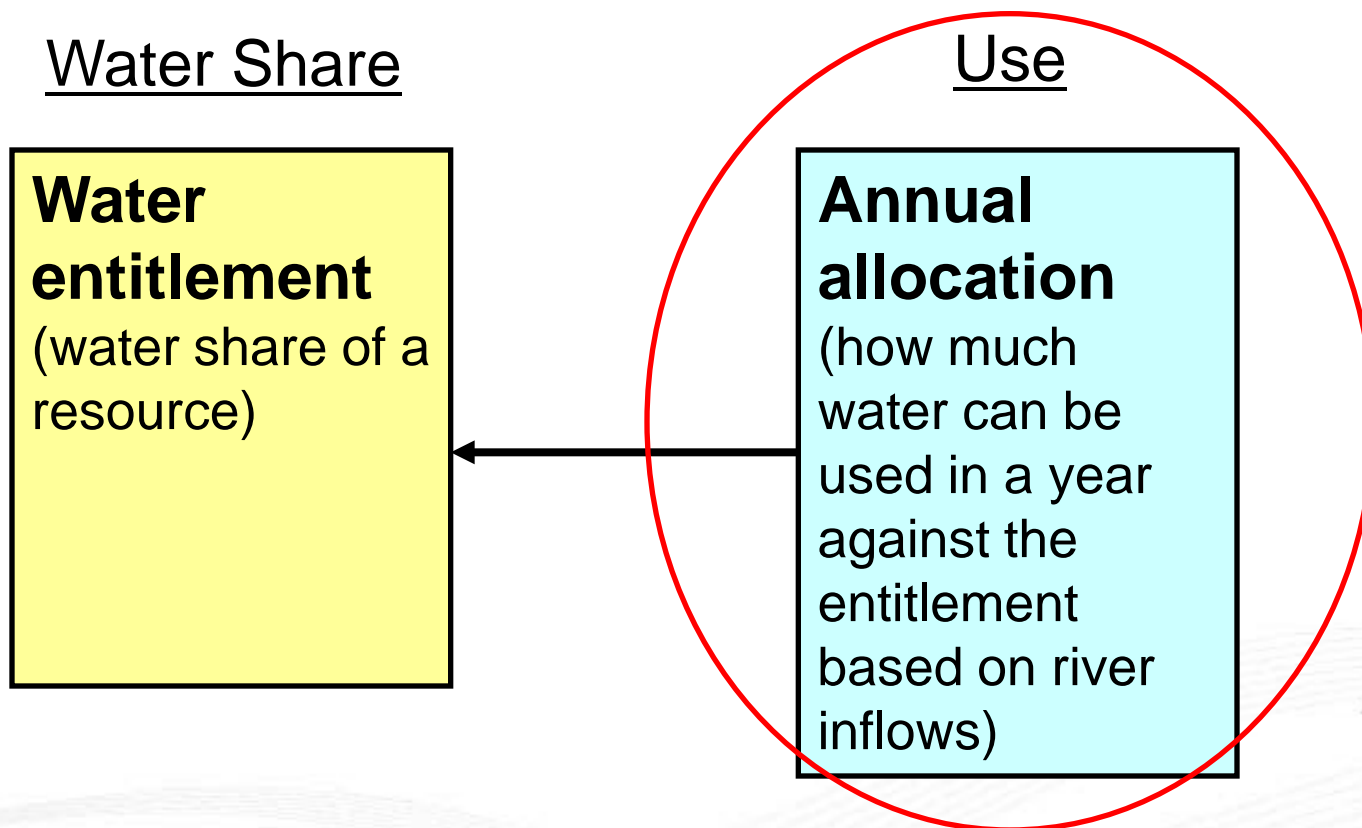


Drivers of Water Trade

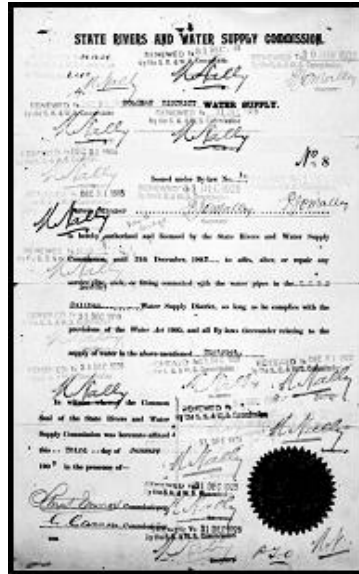
- no new water in Murray-Darling Basin
 - Cap on diversions within Basin
- flexibility for irrigators to own different water products (increase profitability)
- allows for reallocation of water resources (within a connected system)
- promote sustainable use
- positive environmental benefits
- fundamental to Living Murray Initiative

Entitlements and Allocations

- allocations made against water entitlements each year for use



Water Trade



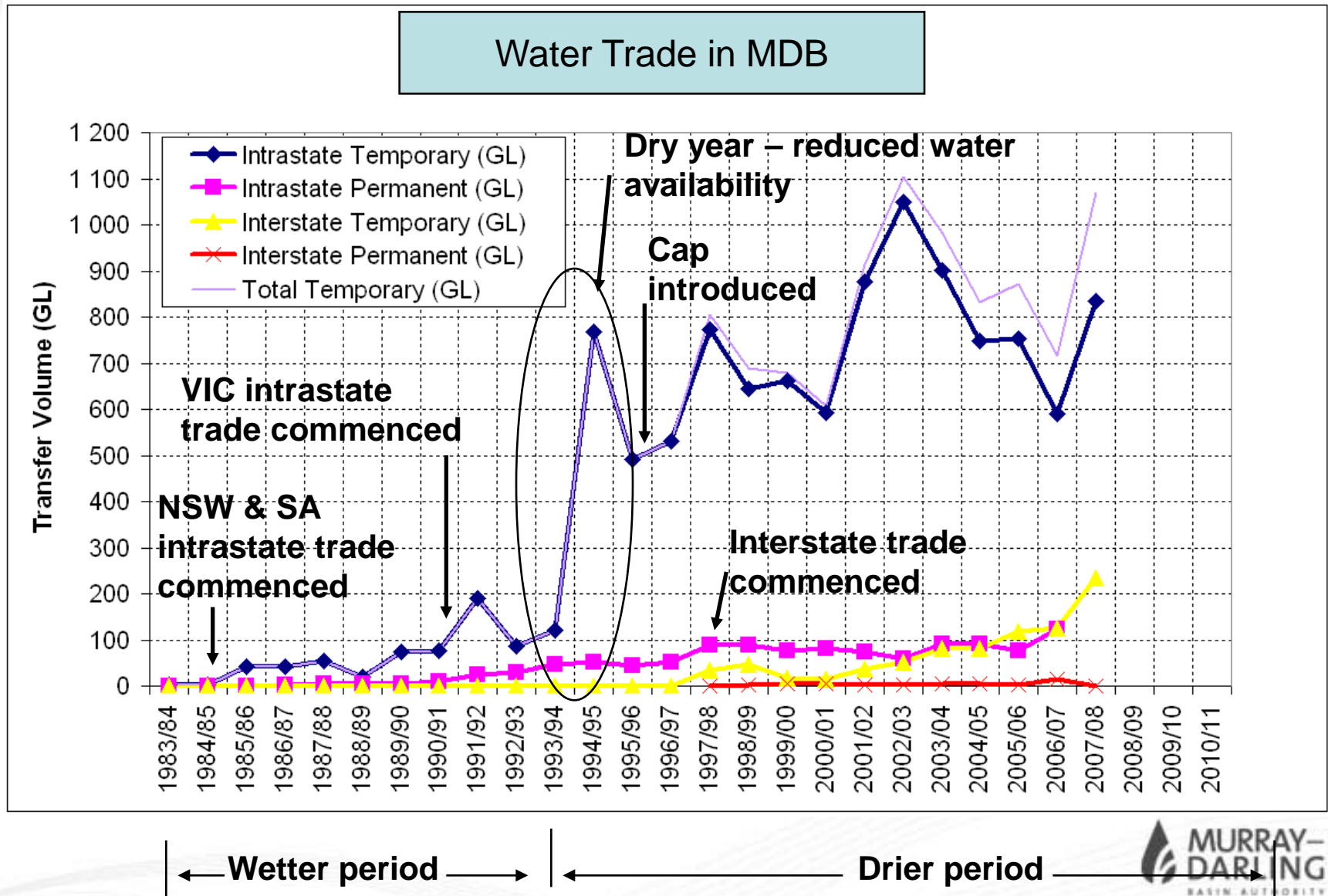
- Water trade can occur for both:
 - **entitlements** (sell and buy shares to water) – known as permanent trade;

and

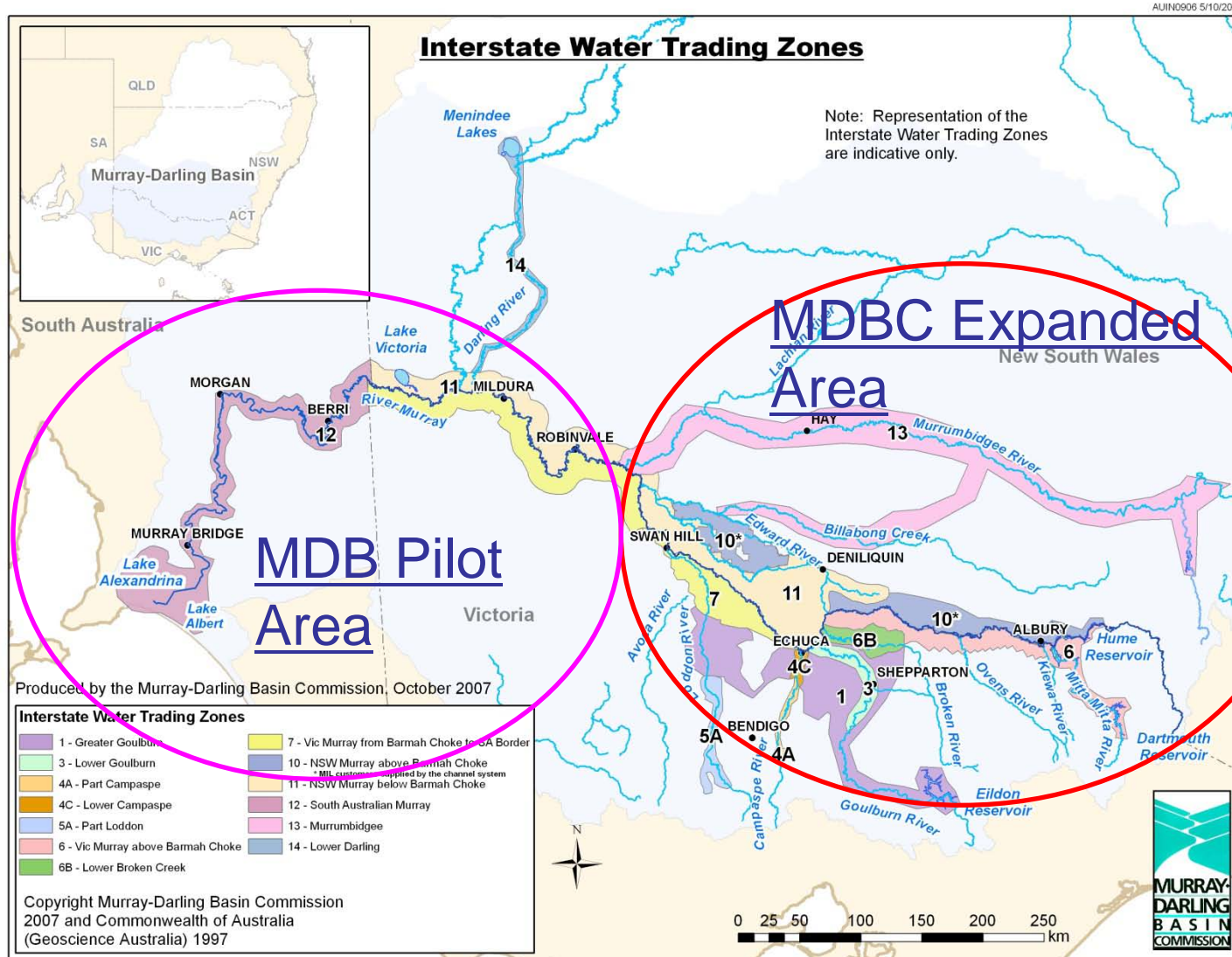


- **allocations** (sell and buy water against an entitlement) – known as temporary trade

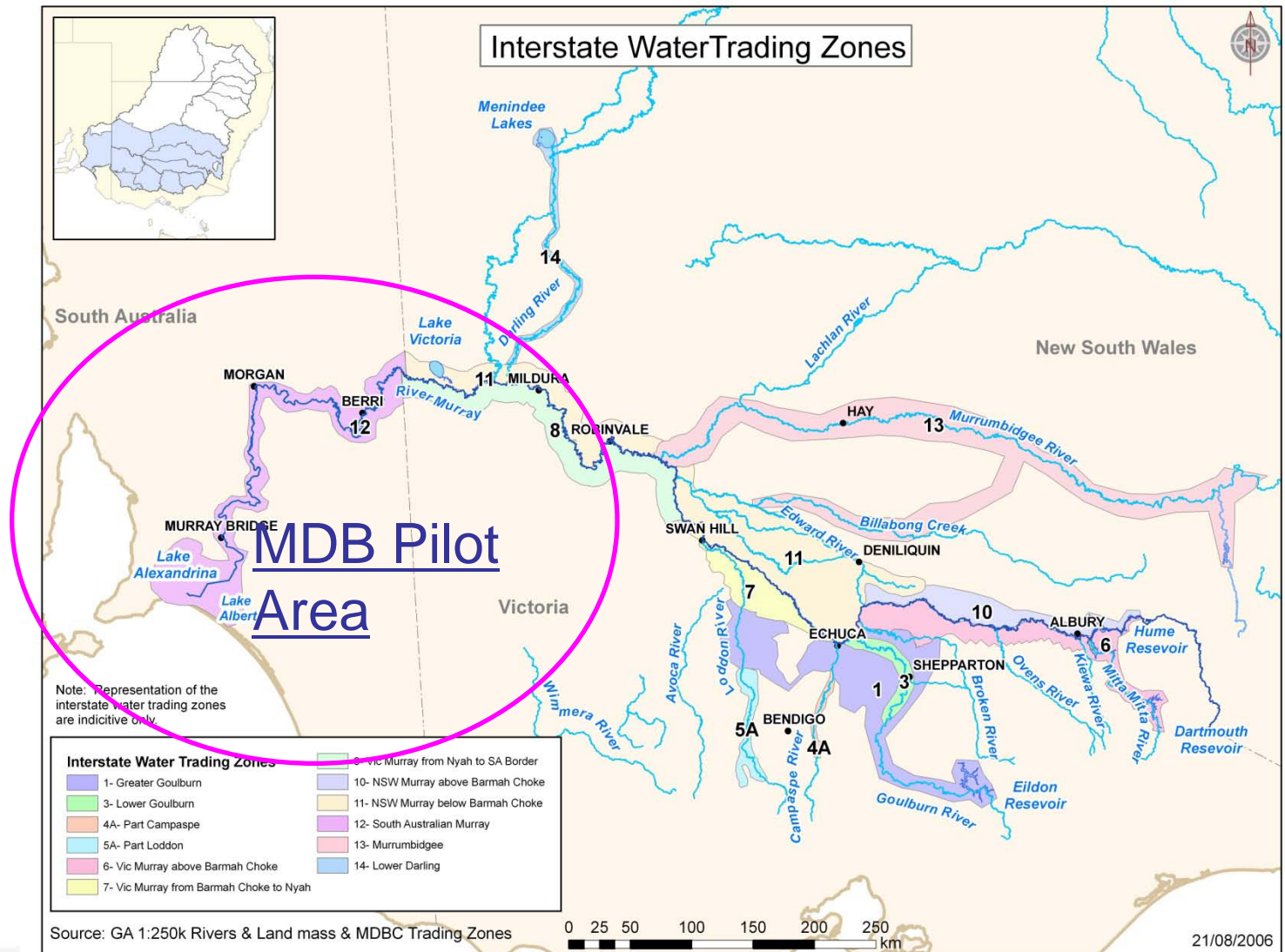
What Have We Learnt so Far?



Southern Basin



Pilot Interstate Water Trade Project



Northern Basin

- not as mature as southern trade system

- surface and groundwater

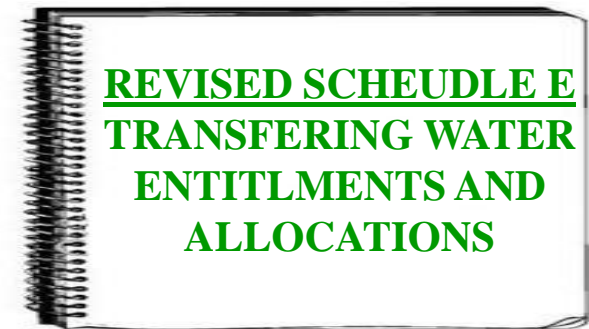
- different rules to southern system



Interstate

Expanding trade: key requirements

- water user acceptance
- revised legislative framework - Schedule E to enable
 - transfer mechanisms
 - trading rules
 - environmental and salinity clearances
 - managing 'stranded' irrigation assets
- robust accounting mechanisms



Murray-Darling Basin Agreement



trade program defines the blueprint for water trade/market

- coordinate transfers between states/valleys using policy mechanisms
- set principles to be applied to such transfers

What does this mean?

- barrier free water trade in southern connected MDB
- minimisation of environmental and third party impacts
- capacity and knowledge building of water trading in Basin

Current tool for delivery

- Schedule E to Murray-Darling Basin Agreement and 8 supporting protocols

Basin Plan

Subsection 22 (1) of the *Water Act* (2007)

- Basin Plan will define water trading rules which includes (similar to Schedule E);
 - ✓ governing rules
 - ✓ terms
 - ✓ processes
 - ✓ trading areas
 - ✓ reporting
- new consultation processes
- new stakeholders to engage (e.g ACCC)
- establishing a new identity
- huge opportunities for improving market rules and operation



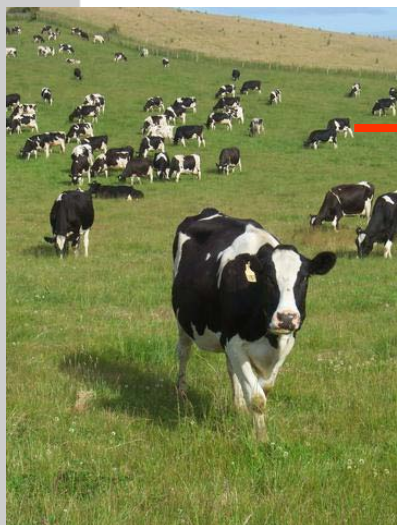


This is what may of happened without a
water market since 2006

Water Trade Benefits



SOUTHCORP WINES




Australian Government

 **MURRAY-DARLING**
BASIN AUTHORITY



Australian Government



MURRAY-DARLING
BASIN AUTHORITY



Water Accounting in the Murray-Darling Basin

What is water accounting?

©2002 Shannon Burns

www.shannonburns.com



"This is so exciting!
I've never visited accounting before."



Australian Government

What is water accounting?

- *Water accounting is the application of a consistent and structured approach to identifying, measuring, recording and reporting information about water*



Australian Government

What does this really mean?

- Similar to financial accounting
- Non-physical water
- Litres
- Water year alignment with financial year
- External reporting with notes and disclosures



Australian Government



Background to water accounting in Australia

- National Water Initiative ph.80
- National Water Accounting Development project
- Pilot projects
- Water Act
- National Water Account



Australian Government



Water Accounting Vision in MDBA

- Based on water accounting principles.
- Standard practice.
- Includes environmental water activities and trading.
- Basin wide.
- Clear linkages with internal business cycles.
- Annual published accounts.
- Informs decision makers.
- Timing coincides with the National Water Account.
- Efficiency gains through reporting.
- Used and user friendly.



Australian Government



MDBA Pilot Project

Map 1: Murray River Water Accounts Area



Example of a Water Accounting Report

Murray Darling Basin Authority
- River Murray Shared Water Resources
Operational Statement
for year ended 30 June 2008

	Note	2008 ML	2007 ML
Increasing Water Resource			
System inflows	3	3,727,470	2,130,210
Inter-State Sales	12	-	-
Total Increase in Water Resource		3,727,470	2,130,210
Decreasing Water Resource			
Water Allocations	4	1,060,240	2,138,370
Flows to South Australia	6	1,870,870	1,436,190
Evaporation and Losses	8	826,580	867,300
Interstate Trade	5	108,900	31,100
Modelled to Actual Variance	19	203,520	276,410
Variance Adjustment	19	(255,790)	(63,550)
Total Decrease in Water Resource		3,814,320	4,685,820
Change in Water Resource		(86,850)	(2,555,610)



Australian Government

Example of a Water Accounting Report

**Murray Darling Basin Authority
- River Murray Shared Water Resources
Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2008**

	Note	2008 ML	2007 ML
Water Resources			
<i>Stock</i>			
Instream Resource	9	16,060	74,490
Active Storage	9	1,776,520	1,044,940
Dead Storage	9	246,000	246,000
<i>Total Stock</i>		<u>2,038,580</u>	<u>1,365,430</u>
<i>Rights to Water</i>			
Rights to Water Menindee	9	370,260	93,730
Rights to Water Snowy			
<i>Total Rights to Water</i>		<u>370,260</u>	<u>93,730</u>
Total Water Resources		<u>2,408,840</u>	<u>1,459,160</u>
Commitments			
Payables (to SA?)	15	960,000	320,000
Provisions (to SA?)	16	170,000	50,000
Commitments in Menindee	9	370,260	93,730
Total Water Commitments		<u>1,500,260</u>	<u>463,730</u>
Net Water Resource		<u>908,580</u>	<u>995,430</u>
Equity			
Equity at beginning of year		995,430	3,551,040
Change in Net Water Assets		(86,850)	(2,555,610)
Closing Equity		<u>908,580</u>	<u>995,430</u>
Total Equity		<u>908,580</u>	<u>995,430</u>



Australian Government

Example of a Water Accounting Report

Murray Darling Basin - River Murray Shared Water Resources Statement of Physical Water Flows for the year ended 30 June 2008

	Note	2008 ML	2007 ML
Physical Inflows			
System Inflows	3	3,727,470	2,130,210
Other			
Total Physical Inflows		<u>3,727,470</u>	<u>2,130,210</u>
Physical Outflows			
Water Allocated	4	(1,060,240)	(2,138,370)
Physical Flows to South Australia	7	(1,110,870)	(1,436,190)
Evaporation and Losses	8	(826,580)	(867,300)
Interstate Trade	5	(108,900)	(31,100)
Modelled to Actual Variance	19	(203,520)	(276,410)
Variance Adjustment	19	255,790	63,550
Total Physical Outflows		<u>(3,054,320)</u>	<u>(4,685,820)</u>
Net Flow		<u>673,150</u>	<u>(2,555,610)</u>
Add Opening Stock		1,365,430	3,921,040
Closing Stock		<u>2,038,580</u>	<u>1,365,430</u>
Represented by:			
Storages	9	2,022,520	1,290,940
Instream Resource	9	16,060	74,490
		<u>2,038,580</u>	<u>1,365,430</u>



Australian Government



Water Accounting Vision in MDBA

For More Information Contact:

[Website: www.mdba.gov.au](http://www.mdba.gov.au)

or email:

water.trade@mdba.gov.au



Australian Government

